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Stanford Berry Plant Nursery

Nursery at E. M. TOBIN'S Weeks & Clark Sts.
RUNNYMEDE

Choice and Rare Berries

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A BERRY GARDEN

As You Plant Now, So Shall You Harvest Later

Bumper Crops of Big Berries

You can grow them right in your own garden and have FRESH, JUICY, SWEET, RED berries just when you want them, for breakfast, dinner, or supper. Not only is it a pleasure to have a berry garden, but it is a great saving. It would cost the average family too much to have to buy ALL the berries they would like to have for table use, canning, preserving, jellies, etc. You can grow them so much cheaper and have much better berries for eating than what you can buy. A juicy-ripe, freshly-picked berry is a hundred per cent better for eating than one which has been picked partly green and caused to ripen on the way to market.

Your success depends largely on the quality of the plants you start with.



CURRENTS

Cherry

Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short, with short stems; fruit averages large; color fine, bright red; berry thin skinned, juicy and fine flavored. One of the most productive of the large currants.

Diploma

Large, solid and of good quality, very attractive appearance, both clusters and berries being very large. Vigorous grower and the most productive red currant.

Fay

Bush vigorous but not quite so strong a grower as Cherry; cluster medium to long, with rather long stems; color darker; and berry averages large; juicy and less acid than Cherry. An excellent commercial variety.

Perfection

In color it is a beautiful bright red, a size larger than the Fay; clusters average longer and the size of berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive currants we have ever known.

Red Cross

A strong growing variety. Cluster long; berry medium to large bright red; quality good to best. It is exceedingly productive, and the currants are of large size. Further than this, the fruit is far sweeter than ordinary currants.

White Grape

Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive; clusters long; berries large to very large, averaging large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality. A good table variety.

Wilder

Bush upright, vigorous; clusters above medium length; berries large to very large, averaging large; bright red; excellent, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early and remains bright and firm until very late.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

It requires about 1200 plants to set an acre. When set out for crop, in the field or in beds, they require plenty of room, since the plants spread from the root, and therefore grow larger each year. In the field the rows should be from 6 to 8 feet apart, and in the home garden 4 feet.

During the spring all the shoots must be cut as fast as they reach the surface. Later in the season all the shoots should be allowed to run to seed, and in the autumn all the tops should be cut off and burned and the land thoroughly cleaned up, and a good dressing of manure applied.

Conover's Colossal or Bouldin Island

A standard variety for all purposes, especially for canning. It makes large, thick, white shoots of delicious flavor and we recommend it.

Palmetto

This is the most popular variety grown for general garden purposes. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink.

Asparagus Roots

Weight estimated at 5 lbs. per 100. Large, vigorous roots of Palmetto and Colossal. 35c doz., postpaid; \$2.50 per 100.

SALIX, THE WILLOW

Salix babylonica. Weeping Willow. A large tree with slender branches. The narrow leaves, tapering to a long point, are bright green and the first to appear in spring. Very picturesque; universally known. Fascinating in a high wind. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 12.

KADOTA FIG—FRUIT OF GOLD

Kadota Fig has been recognized by all California as the only canning, preserving and fresh shipping fig in the state. Trees from the original Taft stock. Write us for prices.

Please send us list of nursery stock that you require and we will quote you prices.



CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Soil. Almost any soil that will grow good field crops will grow good berries—good, rich, well-drained sandy loam preferred. Avoid low, frosty places if possible. Light sand or hillsides can be used to good advantage in growing berries of all kinds; land that cannot be used very well for corn, wheat, etc.

Drainage. Your berry patch should be well drained the same as your land for any other crop. Tiling of sufficient size to carry all surplus water is best and saves ground for you.

Fertilizing. The best fertilizer we ever found for fruit is stable manure. A crop of clover or other green crop plowed under is good. Fruit plants, like any other crop, need rich ground, and respond quickly to good care and fertilization.

When to Plant. The earlier in the spring the better. As soon as you can prepare the ground so the spring rains will give the plants a good start. Plants should be handled and set before they start to grow very much, while the vitality is in the plant.

Preparing Ground. Soil for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till it is loose and level. We like fall plowing, as the ground gets settled during winter. Early spring plowing is all right, and the better you prepare your land the easier it will be to keep your berry patch free from weeds and keep the plants growing. We advise rolling or floating the land just before setting, and you can use a plank float (home made) with best results. The soil should be firm. You can mark out your ground with any kind of marker you use for other rowed crops. We use a hand marker (home made) that marks three rows at one operation.

Care of Plants When Received. If the ground is not in condition when they arrive, a very easy method can be used to keep them, which will be a great benefit to the plants, as follows: Take each variety, a bunch at a time, cut strings and spread roots very thinly along the side of a shallow furrow, then cover the roots with dirt not higher than the crown of the plants. If ground is dry, water roots only. In a few days they will have taken hold, or rather sent out little white fibrous roots, and will be in good condition for transplanting.

BLACKBERRIES

Macatawa

The Macatawa is of upright growth, self-branching and requires no support. Half of the season's growth should be pruned back each year just as soon as the fruiting season is over, and all dead wood trimmed out and burned each year. You will thus secure fruit of uniform size and of great abundance.

The plants come from suckers and not from tips. Young plants should be placed five feet apart in the rows and the rows eight feet apart.

The plants delight in plenty of water as they are rapid growers and require more water than the average varieties of berries, except strawberries.

When placed on the market the Macatawa berry will out-sell any other berry and bring a substantial return. They will produce more high grade fruit to the acre than any other blackberry that we know of. If you want a berry of rapid growth, of great abundance of fine fruit for ready sale, you cannot find one that will approach the New Macatawa Ever-bearing Blackberry.

Blackberries should be set four and one-half feet apart in row, with rows eight feet apart, requiring about 1,225 plants per acre. Set and trim same as raspberries. Cultivate well. New plants grow from roots only.

HOW TO PLANT, GROW AND PRUNE THE GIANT HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

The plants should be placed five feet apart in the rows and the rows ten feet apart. It takes 471 plants to plant an acre of Giant Himalaya. The first year the plants should be allowed to run on the ground. The second spring after planting prune the vines back to within one foot of the original plant and in March or April put up your trellis about as follows:

Use 4x4 posts and place them five feet apart, putting them between the plants. Have the posts extend from five to six feet above the ground and stretch wires from post to post. Attach the lowest wire sixteen inches from the ground and another wire on top of the posts. Attach a third wire midway between the other two wires. Barb wire is preferable, as it is usually stronger than plain wire and gives a better surface to tie the vines to and keeps them from slipping.

Thornless Blackberries

Cory's Thornless has no more thorns than a grape vine, and will grow like a grape vine fifteen to twenty feet in a season, berries appearing in great clusters of six to sixteen. Fruit large, often as much as three inches in length and of delicious flavor, and jet black color. Vines may be allowed to trail on the ground like a dewberry, or trained upon trellises, wires or posts like grape vines. It does not sucker, but is propagated from tips like cap-raspberries, and is a most prodigious cropper, the fruit ripening early. We have tested it here for three years and find it to be perfectly hardy, and fruits well the next year after planting. Foliage large and luxuriant, the whole vine being highly ornamental, and may be used for arbors, fences, trees or trellises for shade, as well as for fruit. These are cold facts; words are inadequate to praise it as it merits. All we will say is that joy awaits those who plant it.

Hybrid Berries

Valuable Hybrids between the blackberry and raspberry. Fruit of large size, borne in great abundance.

Phenomenal—This is larger than the largest berry ever before known. It has a bright crimson raspberry color, the berries growing in clusters of five to ten each, and the individual berries measuring three inches around one way by four inches the other way, and weighing one-quarter ounce each. We have found this berry to be all that is claimed for it—phenomenal in every particular. An expert pronounced this “the greatest wonder of all.” Flavor like both the raspberry and blackberry.

Red Logan

The loganberry is a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, and partaking of the flavor of both, only more delicious than either. Seeds few, ripens early. Fruit large and uniform in size. Dark red and produces in immense clusters. The best results are obtained on a low trellis. Plant in rows seven feet apart and the rows six to eight feet apart. If you live in the northern states, plant your rows six feet apart, and if you live on the Pacific coast or the southern states, eight feet apart.

We Have Nothing but the True Plants of This Variety

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GROWING DEWBERRIES

Plant rows six to seven feet apart with plants four feet apart in rows, requiring about 1,700 plants per acre. Most growers use short posts and wire with very good results. Posts need be only about 30 to 36 inches from ground. Use one wire and in the spring tie all canes on to same, holding them off the ground. Let the new canes lie on ground through growing season, covering them in northern states for winter protection. Cut away old wood in spring and tie new canes on wire.

Gardena Dewberry

The best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry; of unequaled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. The Gardena Dewberry has received the endorsement and highest praise from the best horticulturists in the country. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill. Propagates from the tips.

Lucretia Dewberry

A running blackberry which trails over the ground or on low supports and produces masses of large, luscious fruit as black as jet and almost as sweet as honey. This is the finest Dewberry grown.

STRAWBERRIES

Premier

THE BIG, EARLY, MONEY-MAKER

Premier is the ideal early strawberry. In fact, the greatest extra early variety ever introduced. A strong pollinizer, vigorous grower and heavy producer. Fruit large, beautiful color, excellent quality and most delicious flavor. Growers have long wanted an early berry possessing the above qualities. Many have been introduced, but they have been lacking in some of the qualities possessed by this sterling new variety.

There is BIG MONEY in early strawberries, especially with a variety that is BIG IN SIZE, BIG IN YIELD, FINE QUALITY AND DELICIOUS FLAVOR. Nothing more can be desired in any berry. But the mighty big attraction of the Premier is its earliness. By growing Premier you will get the first berries on the market. They will be bearing heavily before other varieties begin. You will be picking them when berries are in demand and bring big prices.

Banner

A great strawberry for many reasons. First, it is the biggest berry; second, it is the brightest and best in color; third, it is a great yielder and producer; fourth, and the most important of all, the foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus, drought, weeds and even neglect of cultivation.

Gibson

Gibson is fast becoming the leading commercial variety in the United States. It grows and succeeds in every soil and climate, which cannot be said of many varieties. If restricted to one variety, Gibson is the berry we would choose.

Senator Dunlap

Season early to medium; popular market sort. It withstands all conditions of weather beyond the average. Very productive; dark red all through.

Sienilli

Plants are "Big in Size—Big in Yield," grow strong and upright with heavy root system which extends as deeply into the soil as the foliage grows above the surface, making it one of the strongest drouth resisters.

The foliage, which is large and of heavy texture, furnishes ample protection for the berries, which are produced beneath on strong, upright stems.

Cooper

THE BIGGEST AND BEST STRAWBERRY EVER INTRODUCED

We predict that this wonderful new variety will be grown in every garden and field. When its wonderful qualities become known to the public it will become the most popular variety of strawberry ever grown. The past season in particular convinced us more strongly than ever of the exceptional qualities of this new variety on our farms. The Cooper has made enormous yields. Quality fine and flavor delicious.

Also 10 Other Varieties of Strawberries

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Black Raspberries should be planted three and one-half feet apart in row, with rows seven feet apart, requiring about 1,725 plants per acre. We recommend setting Black Raspberries the same as strawberries, by making holes with a spade and following same method described for strawberries. Many, however, prefer to plow a straight furrow and set the plants against the land side and pulling dirt around the plant with hoe or hook, and pressing earth firmly (with feet) around the plant. Furrows can easily be filled by plowing the earth back into them.

Trimming. As soon as the canes reach a height of about 20 inches, the ends should be pinched or cut off. We use a heavy knife for this work. This causes the canes to throw out side branches, making a stronger bush for fruiting the following season. On old patches cut out all canes that have borne a crop after fruiting season and burn them. In spring as leaf buds are starting you should trim off all parts of cane damaged by winter, leaving all bushes from twenty-four to thirty-six inches high for fruiting. This applies to both old and new patches, and is all the trimming raspberries require. New plants are grown from tips only. Cultivate often.

Cumberland New Black

This new berry is a very valuable acquisition. With its greatly superior size it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splend'd quality and wonderful productiveness. Fruit very large, firm. Mid-season.

Gregg Black

Of good size; fine quality, very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it. The standard black cap by which others are judged.

KING OF CLIFFS

Everbearing Black Raspberry

The most wonderful Black Raspberry ever introduced. Extra large size; enormously productive. Another season has proven the "KING OF THE CLIFFS" to be the earliest Black Raspberry grown; flavor very delicious, of honey sweetness, small soft seed, black glossy color, long season of ripening places it in a class unapproached and alone as an Everbearing Black Raspberry. The "Earliest and the Latest" is truly a wonderful Raspberry, extremely early, ripening before Strawberries are gone. Canes of iron-clad hardiness, enduring the severest cold uninjured. Large, upright, thrifty, rank grower; wonderfully productive. Canes never affected by Anthractnose or any other disease or fungus. Withstands the heat and drouth of summer and the blizzards of winter better than any other variety. We especially recommend this excellent tried variety for table use as well as for market.

10 for \$2.00, \$12.00 per 100.

PLANTING THE RASPBERRY

Red Raspberries should be set about three feet apart in row, with rows six feet apart, requiring about 2,425 plants

per acre. Either method of setting suggested for black raspberries is all right for red raspberries. Trim same as black raspberries, excepting the new canes do not need pinching off. New plants grow from roots only.

Most failures with raspberries are due to the planting of the tip or germ of black caps too deep. This white tip or germ, which contains the vitality of the plant, is found at the juncture of the cane and the root, and the tip should be put just below the level of the soil, point up, with a covering of half an inch only of loose soil over the top, the roots covered three inches. If this tip or germ is buried deeply, your planting may be a failure. Red raspberry plants may be planted deeper than the tip plants of black raspberry.

Palo Alto Everbearing Red Raspberry

Is a valuable variety, whether grown for market or home use. It will bear a heavy crop of berries, ripens earlier than other raspberries, in the summer, and in addition the new canes will bear a fine crop in the fall, if weather conditions are favorable. Berries are bright crimson, medium size, sugary, rich, with full raspberry flavor, very firm and a good shipper. Canes stocky, hardy, with an abundance of dark green, leathery foliage. We recommend it especially for home use, as it will provide delicious berries early and late.

Ranere Everbearing Raspberry

This new race of raspberry fruits both summer and fall, from early till late, but the heaviest crops are borne in June-July and September-October. The plants are very stalky and grow in an upright form, branching very freely, and these limbs are loaded with berries, and, when in full bearing, are a sight to behold—nothing like it in the history of the raspberry. The canes are very hardy, thrifty and healthy, having withstood a temperature of 30 degrees below zero without the least injury, where there was not the least protection. Berries very beautiful, bright crimson color, meaty, rich in sugar and of a delicious flavor; extra large in size, firm and a splendid commercial berry. It has great productiveness; the young canes bear a good crop in the fall. This fall crop is produced in great abundance and in the following spring the same canes bear, crop lasting through June and up into July. By August the new canes begin to bear, which continues through September and October or until freezing weather. It ripens in advance of the old Cuthbert by six to eight days, but is not so early as St. Regis; the berries are twice as large and plants three times as productive; the fall crop especially is produced in much greater abundance. As soon as this variety is known, there will be an enormous demand for it. These are being shipped to eastern markets in car lots.

Cuthbert Red

Large, productive, attractive. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and command good prices.

Alton Improved (Red)

This is probably the hardiest and most beautiful red raspberry grown. The canes are very strong and vigorous; the leaves large and healthy; it is claimed never to have been affected with anthracnose or diseases of any kind. Fruit oblong, very bright red, and probably the largest of all red raspberries except Syracuse. It is firm, sweet, subacid, juicy, and of good flavor; quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. An exceptionally fine variety both for garden and commercial planting.

COLUMBIAN

The Great Pie and Canning Raspberry

Grow Purple Raspberries for Quality

They are by far the finest berry grown for home use. Delicious for canning and for pies. Columbian is the best of the purple raspberries. Not only are purple raspberries extra good for table berries, but they are a very profitable commercial variety. Columbian plants are very hardy and propagate from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, dark reddish purple; adheres firmly to stem; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own.

Every year the demand for purple raspberry plants has exceeded the supply and the late orders have to be turned back unfilled. We advise ordering early. No fruit farm or garden is complete without purple raspberries.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, Dwarf	10 x 10 ft.
Apples, Standard	35 x 35 ft.
Cherries, Sour	25 x 25 ft.
Cherries, Sweet	25 x 25 ft.
Pears, Standard	20 x 20 ft.
Pears, Dwarf	10 x 10 ft.
Peaches	25 x 25 ft.
Quinces	20 x 20 ft.
Apricots	25 x 25 ft.
Plums	20 x 20 ft.
Currants	4 x 4 ft.
Gooseberries	4 x 4 ft.
Blackberries	8 x 4 ft.
Raspberries	6 x 3 ft.
Strawberries:	
For Field Culture.....	4 x 1 ft.
For Garden Culture.....	2 x 1 ft.
Grapes	8 x 8 ft.
Asparagus in Beds.....	1½ x 1 ft.
Asparagus in Field.....	6 x 8 ft.
Rhubarb	15 in. x 15 in.

We Handle All Varieties of Fruit Trees
Let Us Know Your Wants

INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Send us your order for plants as early as possible. This catalog is our only salesman. We sell plants direct to the grower and can save you money on high grade stock. Our prices are based on cost of production, plus a small profit to ourselves. The plants we are listing are grown on our own farms, they will be fresh dug and carefully packed when shipped to you.

When writing, always give complete name and address.

Shipping Season. We usually commence shipping the latter part of November and continue until April 1st.

Order Early. The early orders get the stock. We must disappoint hundreds of customers every year, who order late. To avoid disappointment send us your order in January, February and March. Orders are booked in rotation and acknowledged same day they are received. If you are unable to send full amount with the order, send 25 per cent of it, balance any time before shipment. We do not ship plants C. O. D., or on credit. We do business on a small profit and cannot carry accounts.

Big Orders. If you can use 5,000 plants or more, write us for prices, giving varieties and number of each wanted, and we will quote lowest prices. We give the small orders the same careful attention that we give the large ones. The small orders invariably lead to large ones, and we see that every customer gets a square deal.

Remittances. May be made by personal check, money order, bank draft or registered letter. We cannot book orders amounting to less than \$1.00.

Our Packing. We make no extra charge for packing our plants, prices as shown on price list include packing and delivery to carrier in good condition. Our packing is done under our own personal supervision. We use slatted crates and baskets for larger orders of strawberry plants, barrels and boxes for large orders of cane plants, and bundles for the small orders. The wrapping paper we use is scientifically prepared to keep out air and retain moisture. We use plenty of moss, and our plants will retain their freshness and vigor indefinitely. We are proud of our system of packing and know the plants will reach you in good condition. Plants are carefully labeled and divided in crates.

Claims. Claims for shortage or error must be made upon receipt of goods. If the crates or packages arrive in bad condition or have been a long time on the road, **you must have the agent make a notation, stating the extent of the damage.** Send us a copy of the receipt, and we will replace the plants that were damaged.

Condition of Sale. We are interested in your success and want you entirely satisfied with the plants purchased from us. We exercise the greatest care in growing, labeling and packing our plants, and absolutely guarantee the plants to be in perfect growing condition when delivered to carrier. After the plants are delivered to carrier they are entirely beyond our control and we cannot be responsible for them thereafter. We are anxious to correct errors and will do so promptly if notified immediately upon receipt of plants. We will replace any stock that does not prove true to label, but we will not be responsible for the crop. Orders are accepted with the mutual understanding that we are not responsible for more than the amount paid us for the plants, in case of shortage, or if we are unable to fill any order on account of an act of Nature, or any other cause beyond our control. All orders are booked only under the above conditions.

Method of Shipment. For the larger orders of plants we recommend express as the safest and most economical method of shipment. The rate on nursery stock is 20 per cent less than the merchandise rates.

Write or print name distinctly and give name of
Post Office and County.

62,09

1925

Same as 1924

FROM

Stanford Berry Plant Nursery

P. O. Box 726-103

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

To

From

Address

*C. M. Johnson
Palo Alto - Route 1
Box 143*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Official Business.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
Horticultural Investigations.

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